

هذه من الأصل

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سيديت تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with a chance of scattered showers and a drop in temperature. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate to fresh winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	5	15
Aqaba	12	25
Deserts	7	23
Jordan Valley	12	24

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 17, Aqaba 28. Sunset tonight: 5:59 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:18 a.m.

Volume 6, Number 1623

AMMAN, SATURDAY APRIL 4, 1981 — JUMADA AL AWWAL 30, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Doctors go to the polls



Dr. Mustafa Hijazi, an eye specialist with the Ministry of Health, votes Friday for board members of the Jordanian Medical Association at the Professional Associations Complex. Story on page 2 (Staff photo by Yousef Al-Allan)

Syrians step up Lebanese siege

BEIRUT, April 3 (AP) — Syrian forces today mounted tank assaults behind a rain of Soviet-made rockets in an attempt to overrun the eastern Lebanese city of Zahle, rightists claimed.

A spokesman for Lebanon's right-wing Falangist Party said Zahle's Falangist garrison fought charging Syrian tanks with shoulder-fired rockets and lobbed mortars into Syrian positions. He claimed 15 Syrian tanks were destroyed.

Syria's army which polices Lebanon's civil war armistice, served notice through the government newspaper *Al Thawra* it was determined to "punish Falangist gangs for provoking the Zahle fighting."

The Damascus daily charged Falangists, "acting on Israel's orders," sought to escalate

two doctors were injured, the Falangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio station reported.

Lebanese police said a total of 82 were killed and 245 wounded in the last 24 hours of hostilities in Zahle and along the mid-city "Green Line" between mostly Christian East Beirut and the capital's mostly Muslim western sector. Most of the casualties were Christian, said a police spokesman. Syrian casualties were unknown.

Falangist communiques said Zahle's 200,000 population remained trapped in basements and bomb shelters for three days and nights, without electricity or heating and with food and water supplies running out.

Scores of apartment buildings were reported ablaze. Thirty-two residents taking shelter in a basement died in the rubble as missiles

flattened the three-story apartment building in the centre of the city, according to communiques.

The government of President Elias Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan held daylong emergency talks on ways of stopping the hostilities.

The presidential palace said Syrian President Hafez Al Assad promised Mr. Sarkis by telephone to intervene personally to stop Zahle's bombardment. Public Works Minister Elias Hrawi, whose Zahle villa was reported ablaze, flew to Damascus for talks with Mr. Assad. When reporters asked him about the outcome upon his return to Beirut, Mr. Hrawi said, "I can't tell you. But you tell me, is my house vanished?"

Sources close to the government in Damascus said Syrian forces would not "tolerate any provocation and will silence any source of fire wherever it comes from."

The Syrian crackdown prompted a warning yesterday from Israeli Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zippori that Israel was closely watching the Syrian action in Zahle and "will not stand quiet if there is a threat to the Christian community."

Seaborne Israeli commandos landed on Lebanon's coastal highway at midnight and rocketed a passing Palestinian commando jeep 20 kilometres north of the port city of Sidon, killing three occupants before leaving in rubber dinghies back to waiting Israeli gunboats, witnesses said.

Israeli-backed rightist militiamen of renegade Lebanese army Maj. Saad Haddad shelled Sidon later today from the "Free Lebanon" enclave he controls in southernmost Lebanon.

Reagan feverish but healing

WASHINGTON, April 3 (R) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan developed a moderate fever today but his condition was not considered unusual for a patient after surgery for the removal of a bullet in a lung, the White House said.

A medical bulletin this morning said the 70-year-old president wounded during an assassination attempt on Monday, had a good night's sleep and was recovering in a satisfactory manner.

Over the past few hours, however, "the president has developed a moderate temperature elevation," the White House said.

This "is considered commonplace at this stage for patients recovering from injuries and surgery of this nature..." the statement said.

"The temperature elevation is being appropriately evaluated and the frequency of chest therapy has been increased."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes refused to give Mr. Reagan's temperature.

Mr. Reagan, who took solid food yesterday for the first time, had bran flakes, fresh strawberries, orange juice and decaffeinated coffee for breakfast this morning and then held a 10-minute conference in his hospital room with his two White House aides.

Aides said Mr. Reagan was in good spirits and planning to go to California on April 23 to attend the wedding the following day of his daughter Maureen and then confer with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The White House said presidential press secretary James Brady, one of three other people wounded in the assassination attempt outside a Washington hotel, remained in critical condition but showed further improvement after brain surgery.

Mr. Brady, shot in the head as he stood near the president, was able to speak a little and told his doctor this morning: "I'm feeling fine."

Washington policeman Thomas Delahanty, wounded in the neck in the fusillade of six shots, had one of the rounds removed early today after the

FBI said bullets fired at the president were equipped with exploding, hollow points.

Known as "devastators," the projectiles contain an explosive which can spread them on impact and, like unexploded bombs, detonate later in the body.

An FBI spokesman said it was almost certain that the bullet which struck the president was also a "devastator."

Mr. John W. Hinckley Jr., who has been charged with the assassination attempt, was in a maximum security prison in North Carolina for mental tests that could take up to 90 days.

The suspect, 25-year-old drifter son of a wealthy Denver oilman, was found mentally competent at a preliminary hearing yesterday to stand trial but the judge ordered further tests.

Mr. Hinckley, said to have vowed to "get Reagan" in an attempt to win the heart of young film star Jodie Foster, was being examined by government psychiatrists at Burner, near the North Carolina state capital of Raleigh, to determine his mental state at the time of the shooting.

His parents have left their home at Evergreen, an affluent Denver suburb, to go to North Carolina to be near their son.

Ms. Sue O'Brien, press secretary to Colorado Governor Richard Lamm, said that the Hinckleys left their home accompanied by two members of the Colorado State Patrol to protect them.

Miss Foster has said she did not know of any connection between the film *Taxi Driver* and the attempted assassination. In the movie Miss Foster plays a prostitute who is befriended by a deranged Vietnam veteran who has tried unsuccessfully to kill a political figure.

Justice Department sources said Mr. Hinckley imagined that Mr. Reagan had in some way insulted Miss Foster but they could not say exactly what role the president played in Mr. Hinckley's mind.

Miss Foster says she has never met Mr. Hinckley and had no contact with him.

Chatti in Iran to talk peace with Bani-Sadr

TEHRAN, April 3 (Agencies) — Dr. Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), arrived here today for further talks on ending the war between Iran and Iraq, state radio reported.

Dr. Chatti is spokesman for a peace mission set up by the OIC.

The mission paid its third visit to Tehran and Baghdad last week but apparently failed to make significant progress towards a ceasefire because of conditions set by both sides.

Foreign Ministry sources said Dr. Chatti would go straight to Ahwaz, capital of Khuzestan Province, to speak to President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who is commander-in-chief of the armed

forces, has spent most of his time at the front since the war began last Sept. 22.

The sources said Dr. Chatti would then see straight to Baghdad without seeing other Iranian leaders.

As Dr. Chatti arrived in Tehran, the radio reported that hard-line terms for ending the war had been laid down at a Friday prayer meeting in the holy city of Qom by Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, who is seen by many as a possible successor to revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. (See accompanying story)

"The (OIC) peace mission must know that while the Iraqi army is in Iran, negotiations will be impossible," he said. The ayatollah also said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein "must be put on trial

according to Islamic laws."

His reference to a trial contrasted sharply with Mr. Bani-Sadr's more moderate stance. The president has said the peace mission need only "study the question of aggression."

The 42-nation OIC, the 94-nation Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations have all attempted to bring the two warring nations to the negotiating table without success.

In an interview with the independent Beirut daily newspaper *Al Nahar*, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's special envoy was quoted as saying today that both nations have come to realise they are unlikely to win the war on the battlefield.

"The war has created a lack of confidence on both sides," former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was quoted as saying.

"There is now a mutual confession that it is unlikely either would win the war militarily or succeed in toppling the other's regime."

Mr. Palme made three shuttles to Tehran and Baghdad last year as special envoy to Mr. Waldheim. The Iran-Iraq war is now in its seventh month.

"I went the first time to listen, the second time to discuss principles and the third time to discuss details," Mr. Palme was quoted by *Al Nahar* as saying. "The fourth time will be to find an overall settlement to the issue. At the moment there are two missions which I hope will succeed. I am waiting results of these missions."

Haig trip to focus on Soviet challenge in Middle East

WASHINGTON, April 3 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig leaves for the Middle East today to seek a "strategic consensus" for countering what the U.S. administration sees as a growing Soviet threat to the region.



Alexander Haig

Mr. Haig will also be seeking ideas for breathing new life into the Middle East peace process during his one-day visits to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, officials said.

The Reagan administration has said it is committed to working for Middle East peace within the framework of the Camp David accords reached under Mr. Jimmy Carter's presidency.

But Mr. Haig and other officials have recently been placing more emphasis on improving the security of the Gulf region to guard against the alleged Soviet threat.

The 1978 Camp David agreement brought peace between Israel and Egypt but it also divided the Arab World. Diplomats say the Middle East question is a continuing irritant to the United States' otherwise cordial relations with such Arab states as Saudi Arabia.

Officials in the region say Middle East leaders would like to keep the spotlight on the Arab-Israeli conflict during the Haig visit and press the view that it should not be second place to discussion of U.S. strategic concerns.

On at least one stop on his tour, Mr. Haig is bound to be told that the two are linked, "one Egyptian official said."

Mr. Haig has called for a "strategic consensus" to face up to the changed situation created by the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and the fall of the Shah of Iran, once the strongest

Saudi greater scope to defend their own territory but the Israelis are expressing the fear that the refinements will give the planes the range to strike their country.

Saudi officials have expressed concern at what they believe is a U.S. tendency to view the Middle East in terms of U.S.-Soviet rivalry.

Saudi officials have said the United States ought to be thinking less about a Rapid Deployment Force for the area and more about economic development to improve stability.

They say the stationing of U.S. forces in the region would only invite retaliatory Soviet intervention.

Egypt has said it will make its military bases available for a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force for possible use in the Gulf but has not so far agreed to the permanent stationing of U.S. troops.

Another topic that may surface during Mr. Haig's talks in Cairo is the latest U.S. position on the formation of a multinational force to keep the peace in the Sinai Desert once Israel withdraws from the area next April.

Egyptian and American bargainers ended their talks on creating such a force yesterday and put a lid on developments until the arrival of Mr. Haig.

The American team, along with most members of the Egyptian unit, slipped out the rear door of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry despite plans laid out by the Egyptians for a press briefing scheduled to follow the two-and-a-half-hour session.

"They don't want to say anything until they can inform Haig," said a source in the Foreign Ministry.

Egypt, Israel and the United States are obligated by the Camp David peace pact to ask the United Nations for a Sinai

peacekeeping unit.

The Soviet Union has threatened to block such a move in the U.N., leaving the parties to the peace agreement in search of nations willing to volunteer their battalions for an independent multinational force.

Despite the threat from Moscow, the Camp David parties have said they will try to have the U.N. authorise the unit.

We want to show "world public opinion that we have done our

best," said Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Butros Ghali.

In discussions of the peace process the Egyptians would also particularly like to assess how serious is the Reagan administration's interest in the so-called "Jordanian option," which President Anwar Sadat has repeatedly rejected.

The option, which envisages the handover of large part of the Israeli-occupied West Bank to Jordanian sovereignty, is favoured

by Israel's opposition Labour Party, tipped to win elections on June 30.

The secretary of state will be meeting Labour leader Shimon Peres as well as government leaders during his visit to Israel.

Jordanian officials have indicated that Mr. Haig will be told in forceful terms when he visits Amman that His Majesty King Hussein rejects such a role for his country.

A Jordanian official commented: "As the Americans are talking about the Jordanian option, we are talking about the Palestinian option as the only lasting peace in the Middle East."

Lord Carrington and his European Common Market colleagues have said the PLO should be involved in future talks on a Middle East settlement and Arab diplomats in London say he is planning a meeting with PLO leader Yasser Arafat later this year.



Israelis lower their flag over Mt. Sinai in November, 1979—but who'll keep the peace there next April? (Gamma photo)

The Arab Bank's 1980 results

The Arab Bank recently held its 51st annual shareholders' meeting at its headquarters in Amman, during which it discussed its balance sheet and board of directors' annual report for 1980. A summary of the Arab Bank's performance in 1980 appears in today's Jordan Times on pages 4, 5 and 6.

ITALIAN RESTAURANT HAKOOZ

The restaurant is pleased to announce the opening of its grand dining room and the arrival of chef Damiano Brandi, who will offer you the most delicious and exquisite Italian foods — the famous Italian pizza. For take out.

Excellent service, family atmosphere, and western style sweets.

Jabal Amman, Prince Moh'd St. Opposite Citibank Tel: 42829

505 PEUGEOT

The United Automobile Trading Co. Ltd. Tel. 65732

King Hussein St. Abdaly Amman - Jordan

MIDDLE EAST HOTEL

With its new Lebanese management Middle East Management Company

nightly in AMMOUN HALL a great show with the oriental dancer Lolita

the famous band Jump Band along with the fantastic singer Eva

in addition to a hot buffet on Fridays and Sundays.

For reservation call: 67150-67159

NATION



Doctors vote to elect new association board

AMMAN, April 3 (JT) — Hundreds of Jordanian doctors (above) today met to elect 10 members to the new Jordanian Medical Association board, to serve for a two-year term. The board will be chaired by Dr. Nabih Mu'ammam (right), who is now the association's new president. Dr. Mu'ammam was one of three candidates and the 10 new members were among 25 candidates contesting seats in the new council. There are some 1,850 registered doctors in Jordan, all of whom are eligible to cast ballots. (Photos by Youssef Al'Allan)



WHAT'S GOING ON

The Department of Antiquities, in cooperation with the Spanish Expedition, under the direction of Prof. Martin Almagro, director of the Archaeological National Museum in Madrid, presents an exhibition on "The Works of Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan", at the Holiday Inn hotel. The exhibition opens at 6 p.m., under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The Alia Art Gallery, in cooperation with the Mathaf Gallery in London, presents an exhibition of work by artists of the 18th-19th century Orientalist movement.

The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, in cooperation with the Education Directorate of Zarqa District, presents the second exhibition of children's books and artwork. The exhibition, which is part of the National Book Week, is being held at the Zarqa commercial secondary girls' school.

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, presents a children's musical play entitled "The Rabbit Forest", celebrating International Theatre Day. The show starts at 4:30 p.m. at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh; tickets are on sale at the door. The show will run until April 11.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

A newly built house at Al Jubeiha West. Deluxe finishing and furniture. Three bedrooms, two bathrooms, two salons, two dining rooms, well-equipped kitchen, storeroom, garage, garden. Centrally heated, with colour TV and all modern electrical appliances.

Call in person at home Tel: 811048, or enquire at TARTIR STORES, Bayader Wadi Saer

Fuel prices rise today

AMMAN, April 3 (JT) — The prices of kerosene and diesel oil will increase as of Saturday April 4, according to a defence order issued by Prime Minister Mudar Badran today.

For every litre of kerosene a consumer now must pay 55 fils, and 50 fils for every litre of diesel oil if bought at petrol stations. The previous prices were 40 fils for a litre of kerosene and 35 fils for a litre of diesel oil.

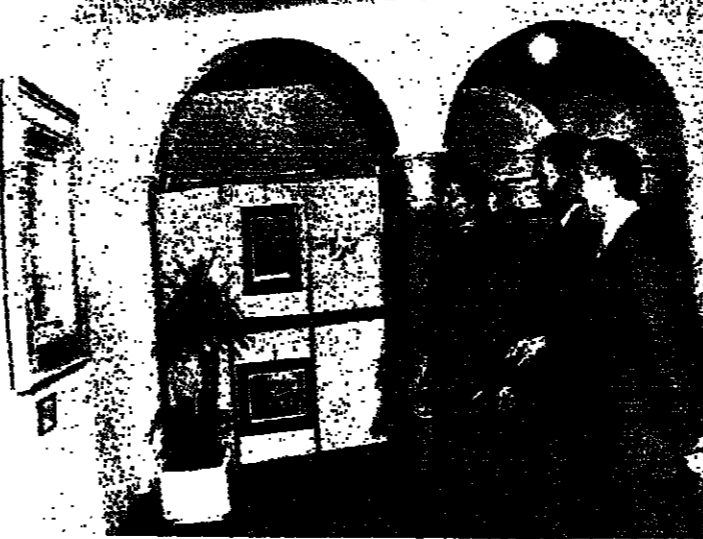
Consumers have to pay one fils extra for every litre of kerosene and diesel oil delivered to their homes, according to the defence order.

Ashrafiyah show of children's art

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni opened at the Ashrafiyah children's library yesterday an exhibition of children's paintings. Included in the show are 80 paintings by 47 children, which depict their aspirations and their local environment.

Mr. Ajlouni distributed prizes to the children who presented the best paintings, in the presence of their parents and relatives.

The exhibition, held to mark National Book Week, will remain open for six days.



Her Majesty Queen Noor views the exhibition of Orientalist art at the Alia Art Gallery on Thursday.

Queen Noor opens Orientalist show

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor opened at the Alia Art Gallery yesterday an exhibition of paintings by Orientalists of the 18th and 19th centuries.

On display for two weeks are 70 paintings depicting Arab environment and Arabic life-styles, costumes and oriental traditions and social life as well as architectural art.

Queen Noor, touring the various sections of the exhibition, expressed her deep admiration of the art.

The exhibition was organised by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in cooperation with the Mathaf Gallery in London.

Among those attending the opening were Alia's board director Ali Ghandour and the British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick.

JD 1m from Iraq for handicapped



AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has made a JD 1 million donation to the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF) to help it establish a centre for the care of the mentally handicapped in Amman.

The Iraqi ambassador in Amman, Mr. Sabah Al Horani (centre), handed a cheque for the sum to Her Highness Princess Basma, who chairs the QAJWF's

board of trustees, in the presence of Dr. Famel Abu Jaber, the fund's executive director.

The ambassador said that the donation represents part of Iraq's contribution to Jordan's activities marking the International Year of Disabled Persons. Princess Basma voiced her appreciation and gratitude for the donation.

WHO fact-finders leave after study of health conditions under occupation

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — A four-member fact-finding mission from the World Health Organisation (WHO) left Amman yesterday at the end of three-day visit

to Jordan. During their visit, the team's members met with Jordanian officials to learn about the health conditions of people in Israeli-occupied territories. Jordanian officials explained the deteriorating conditions in West Bank hospitals, and furnished the mission with reports and supporting evidence.

The mission has been touring a number of Arab states to gather information about health conditions in the occupied Arab territories, and will now report to WHO headquarters in Geneva.



Members of the World Health Organisation's fact-finding team meet the press before leaving Jordan on Thursday.

WANT TO TELL US WHAT YOU THINK OF US? Here's your chance.

In the coming week, the Jordan Times will conduct a readership survey. A questionnaire will be included as part of the newspaper for three days. We'd appreciate your taking the time and effort to complete the survey questionnaire once and mail it back to the Jordan Times. Your assistance will allow us to produce a better newspaper that meets more of your needs. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Stay on the lookout for the Jordan Times readership survey, and tell us what you really think of us.

New vocational training centres to be set up

IRBID, April 3 (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has purchased a 17-dunum plot of land in the village of Hakama in Irbid Governorate for the construction of a vocational training centre.

A spokesman for the directorate of education said that the project, to be started in the coming three months, will be intended to offer vocational and industrial training to craftsmen so as to raise the standard of industry in the governorate.

Meanwhile, the Elba Company, a Jordanian firm which manufactures prefabricated houses, doors and kitchen appliances, will establish a vocational training centre at Suweileh free of charge as a gift to the Ministry of Labour.

Elba's gift was announced by Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani at the end of an inspection visit to the firm's factories west of Amman. He said that the vocational centre would accommodate 70 trainees, and would be supplied with accessories by Elba.

Elba's factories employ some 350 workers, and its products are marketed in Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Libya and the Gulf states.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — The Department of Antiquities will start a new season of archaeological excavations at Petra on Sunday to uncover further Nabataean artefacts, the department's director, Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, announced here yesterday. He said the excavations, to be conducted in cooperation with the archaeology department of the University of Jordan, will be carried out at Al Kattouteh, in the heart of the ancient city, and are expected to reveal further layers of residential areas dating from the Nabataean occupation of the city.

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — The drivers and vehicles licensing department has started issuing a new type of licence to drivers in Jordan. A department spokesman said that the existing licences already in use will continue to be valid until it is time for their holders to renew them. A driver applying for a renewal must bring along two five-by-six-centimetre photographs, the spokesman said.

IRBID, April 3 (Petra) — The Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils has approved a JD 40,000 loan to the municipal council of North Mazar in Irbid Governorate. The loan will be used to finance the construction of model school to serve the neighbouring villages. The school will have 30 classrooms and should accommodate 1,300 students at different levels, an education directorate spokesman said.

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — Four Jordanian merchants have been sentenced to one month in jail by the military court for violating Supply Ministry regulations. The court also fined a Jordanian citizen, Mohammad Al Shabbar, JD 30 for charging people for rides in his private vehicle. The military governor has endorsed the sentences.

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — The Jordan Express Tourist Transport Company (JETT) will receive 10 new pullman buses by the end of this month, a JETT spokesman said here yesterday. He said that the new buses, containing modern utilities, will augment the number of passenger buses that are operational on the country's domestic routes and linking Amman with Damascus and Baghdad.

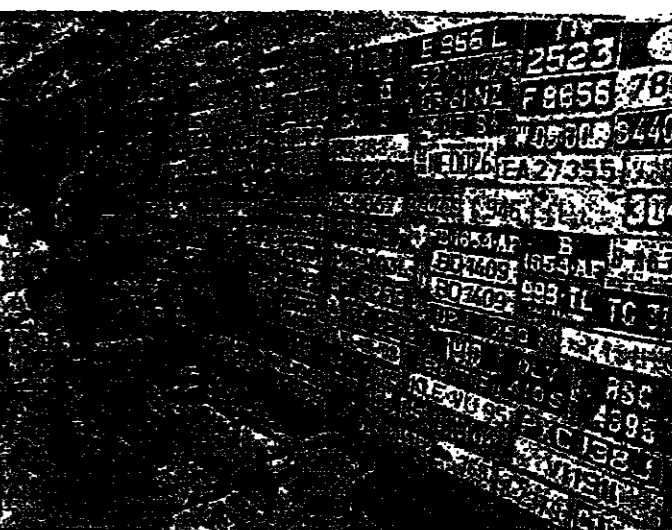
AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — The president of the Austrian Federal Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Rudolf Sallinger, and his delegation left for home yesterday at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan. The trade delegation held talks with Jordanian officials on boosting trade and economic ties between Jordan and Austria, and its members were also received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications will take part in the Arab Postal Union's administrative and financial committee meeting which will open in Dubai tomorrow. During the six-day meeting, the committee will review the union's financial situation and will prepare the 1981 budget. The director of communications in Balqa Governorate, Mr. Abdul Razaq Al 'Aiyat, will represent the ministry at the meeting.

AQABA, April 3 (Petra) — A week-long seminar for 25 mayors in the Karak and Ma'an governorates ended here yesterday. The seminar, organised by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration, was intended to orient the mayors on the running of their municipalities and improving public services in their regions. The seminar was held in the wake of recent municipal elections, which brought new mayors and council members to office for four-year terms.

AMMAN, April 3 (Petra) — North Yemeni Minister of Social Affairs and Labour Ahmad Al Ru'eini arrived here today to take part in the meeting of the executive board of Arab social affairs ministers, which will open here tomorrow. During its three-day meeting, the board will lay the foundations for a pan-Arab labour fund, which was approved by the board's first meeting, held in Tunis last November. The board is made up of representatives of North and South Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, as well as a representative of the Arab League general secretariat. Jordan's team at the meeting will be led by Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti.

Licence plates anyone?



The Forsyth family and their collection, in a photo from a Bethlehem, Pennsylvania newspaper.

The Jordan Times publishes this letter from the brothers in Pennsylvania, in the hope that some of our readers may be able to help them in their unusual pursuit.

Dear Sir:

My brother and I collect automobile licence plates. We have many plates representing various nations in our collection, which we have proudly on display and often use in geographical projects in school and exhibit to the public.

Would you be able to assist us to acquire any pairs of non-valid plates (the older the better) from Jordan as are used for the following purposes: (1) motorcycle, (2) commercial (white on green), (3) government (white on red), (4) royal family (black on white), (5) government, parliament (red on white), (6) test (red on white), (7) tours (black on half green, half white), (8) external trade (black on yellow) and military (black, all Arabic white letters).

In the event the plates can be sent to us, we will remit postal or any other nominal costs incurred, and look forward to having various types of plates from Jordan represented in our exhibit.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

Johnny Forsyth (age 18)
Jeff Forsyth (age 15)

248 West Lehigh Street
Bethlehem, PA 18018
USA

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

The Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) has immediate openings for the position of STATISTICAL CLERK to compute necessary figures and data; prepare and maintain graphs and charts, compile reports and determine methods of presenting statistical information.

Minimum requirements:

- (a) Candidates must have completed secondary education and have several years' experience in accounting, statistical and record keeping work. Additional education in accounting, statistics, etc. may be substituted for years of experience required.
- (b) Candidates must be able to read, write and speak good English. Ability to type is desirable.
- (c) Candidates must have a good knowledge of the principles of modern bookkeeping and general office procedures. Must be able to operate a calculator and adding machine; analyse statements and reports and recognise irregularities which may exist.

Qualified candidates may submit their applications with clear photocopies of educational and experience certificates in their possession to:

TAPLINE OFFICE,
P.O. BOX 382,
AMMAN, JORDAN.

Handwritten signature: Johnnie Forsyth

JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR

(Week of April 4 - 10)

FILMS

TUESDAY, April 7: The Goethe Institute presents a series of films dealing with women's issues. The first film in the series is "Alice in the City" (1973), directed by Wim Wenders. It tells the story of a journalist who takes a job in the USA, but does not succeed; meanwhile he gets to know a young girl who helps him to regain his confidence by giving him hope. The show will start at 8 p.m., at the Institute in Jabal Amman.

WEDNESDAY, April 8: Under the patronage of Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, the Soviet Cultural Centre presents a documentary film entitled "The Palestinians and the Right to Live". The show will start at 6 p.m., at the centre, near the Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

THURSDAY, April 9: "On the Far Beaches" will be presented at the Soviet Cultural Centre, at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 10: The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a variety of children's films, at 4 p.m.

LECTURES

SUNDAY, April 5: Prof. Vincenzo Strika of the Oriental Institute of Naples will lecture on "The Umayyad Castles in Jordan". The lecture, illustrated with slides, will be given in English at the American Centre, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman, at 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 8: Dr. Fawzi Zayadin of the Department of Antiquities will speak on "Latest Discoveries in Petra". The lecture, which will be illustrated with slides, will be given at the American Centre, at 7 p.m.

CHILDREN'S PLAY

CONTINUING: The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, presents a children's musical play entitled "The Rabbit Forest", celebrating International Theatre Day. The show starts at 4:30 p.m., at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh; tickets are on sale at the door. The show will run until April 11.

EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, in cooperation with Jordanian educational institutions, continues its campaign to promote awareness of the importance of books through book exhibitions all over the country. National Book Week includes the second exhibition of children's books and artwork, at the Zarqa commercial secondary girls' school. Another exhibition will be opened on **TUESDAY, April 7,** at the Palace of Culture of Sports City in Amman.

*** The Alia Gallery, in cooperation with the Mathaf Gallery in London, presents an exhibition of works by artists of the 18th-19th century Orientalist movement.

SATURDAY, April 4: The Department of Antiquities, in cooperation with the Spanish Expedition, under the direction of professor M. Almagro, director of the Archaeological National Museum in Madrid, will hold an exhibition on "The works of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan", at the Holiday Inn hotel. The exhibition, which is in conjunction with the current meeting of the Concept Group on Jordanian Archaeology, will be opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at 6 p.m.

CHURCH SERVICES

SUNDAY, April 5: The Amman International Church (international and interdenominational) holds worship services each Sunday at 6 p.m. Church School for adults at 5 p.m.; nursery provided. The church meets for worship in the Baptist School in Shmeisani.

*** The Church of the Redeemer (C. of E./ Anglican/ Episcopal) celebrates Holy Communion at 8 p.m., and holds Morning Service at 12 noon, in addition to Evening Service at 4:30 p.m., all on Sunday.



"Street Traders in Jerusalem" (1883) by Gustave Baerensfeldt, on view in the Orientalist exhibition at the Alia Art Gallery this week and next.

Pharmacy faculty fills M.E. gap

School of bright dreams

By Dina Matar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Out of the total of 55 first-year pharmacy students at the University of Jordan, 51 are girls.

The faculty of pharmacy, which opened just this academic year, is one of three comprising the Medical Sciences division. The other two are the medicine and nursing faculties.

The very unusual ratio of female to male students in the faculty — over 90 per cent — could be attributed to the fact that more women these days are moving away from traditional studies and careers, and are trying out more professionally-oriented pursuits, according to Dr. Hassan Abdine, vice dean of pharmaceutical studies.

After the closure of the oldest pharmacy college in the Middle East at the American University of Beirut, some years ago, the University of Jordan found it worthwhile to launch a pharmacy faculty on its premises, since the demand for such a school has been growing constantly.

The young faculty and its staff have bright dreams for its students, which they intend to realise by means of a jam-packed five-year programme of study. The most urgent consideration is the need to keep all pharmacy students abreast of pharmaceutical developments throughout the world.

"For this reason, we have created three separate and yet interacting departments at the faculty," Dr. Abdine told the Jordan Times.

The first department, that of pharmaceutical chemistry, deals with matters related to natural drugs-medical drugs and their analysis. Students are required to acquaint themselves with the exact composition of these drugs and their uses.

The pharmaceuticals department, on the other hand, aims at training students in the art of compounding drugs on a small scale — with the prospect of improvement, so that the synthesis of drugs could become more industrially based.

The third department, that of pharmacognosy and natural products, deals mostly with drugs extracted from plants and their synthesis.

The five years of studies entail about 165 credit hours comprising some humanitarian courses, such as psychology and sociology.

"But no student can graduate without 1,440 training hours behind him or her," Dr. Abdine said, "and this training should be

done at a registered pharmacy or laboratory in the country."

Pharmacy students have the advantage of taking some courses outside the Medical Sciences division, and this is one of the main features of the credit-hour system. Students of other specialisations may interact with the medical science students, which would disperse some of discomfort they often feel on encountering them.

Dr. Abdine said, "Many think that medical science students are bookworms and unsociable. We want to eliminate this feeling by giving our students the chance to mingle with others, both in and outside classes."

The policy of the university has been to accept *tawjihi* (secondary school exam) graduates according

to their grades in the exams. No student with a score of less than 91.8 was admitted at the pharmacy faculty this year. But this situation might change next year, again depending on the *tawjihi* grades in Jordan.

"The presence of a pharmacy school in any university provides a place for refresher courses in this field," Dr. Abdine said, "and in the long run, the faculty could become a sort of research centre where issues could be studied."

At present, the students and staff are using the right-hand wing of the Medical Sciences building, awaiting the completion of the new pharmacy building, where the classrooms and laboratories will be more appropriately equipped for pharmacy studies.

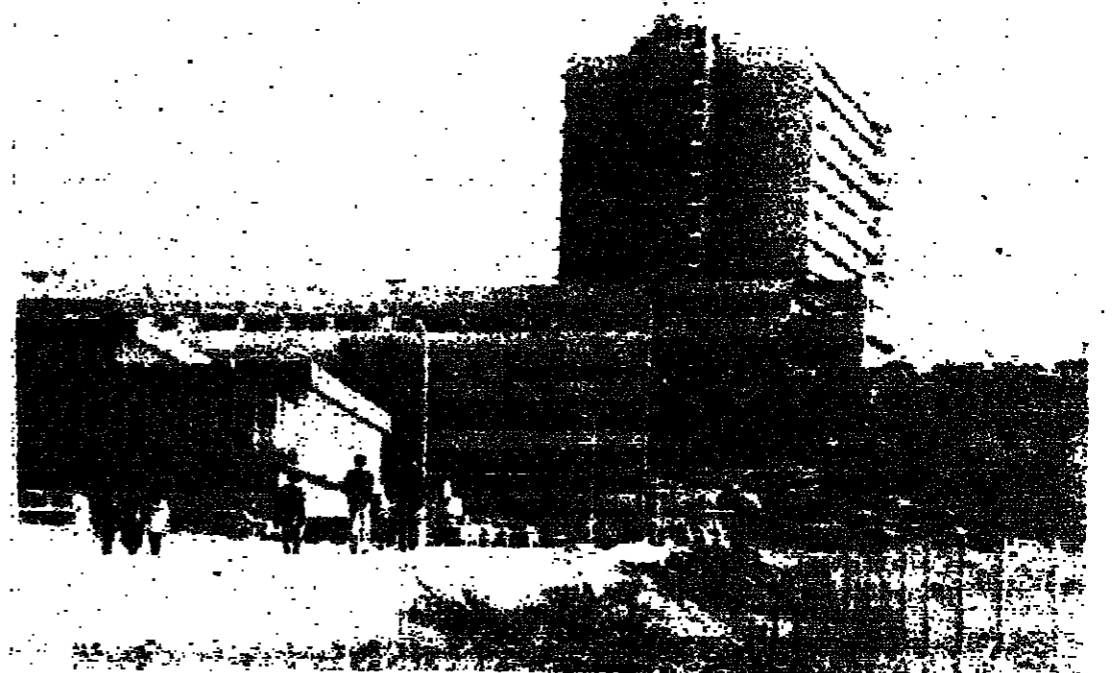
But the faculty is still inadequately staffed, and administrators are trying to recruit both professors and assistant lecturers. Textbooks and scientific periodicals have been ordered, and the university's library will furnish the staff and students with suitable references when the need for them arises.

Everyone at the university is keeping a close watch on the faculty's progress. They themselves feel as though they have been "put in test" as one of them puts it. But hopes are soaring.

A small flicker of doubt lingers in the minds of some, however. Will these future pharmacists find jobs? According to a 1980 statistical study carried out by the Ministry of Health, "there is already a surplus of pharmacists in the country, while there is a deficit in the number of paramedics," Dr. Abdine said.

Because of this, some say that the University of Jordan did not plan far enough ahead. Moreover, the University of Jordan's sister institution in the country, Yarmouk University, has also opened a pharmacy faculty this year.

What is going to happen to all these pharmacists in 1986, when they graduate? Will they find suitable jobs or will they add to the increasing tendency towards under-employment in the country? Or will they work in other countries?



The Medical Sciences building at the University of Jordan, with the university hospital in the background.

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Good morning Amman
Eight pages of news in the Jordanian Times

ARAB BANK

Established 1930
Annual Report 1980



DEAR SHAREHOLDERS:

Half a century has passed since your institution opened its first branch in Jerusalem in 1930. Throughout this period, the Arab Bank has gone to great lengths to serve the Arab economy. Having withstood political and economic crises which have swept through not only our region, but the whole world, it has grown steadily and remains firmly established. Its success as a pioneer in Arab banking has greatly influenced the development of an efficient Arab banking system; prior to the bank's inception in 1930, banking activities in the Arab World were confined to foreign banks.

On July 14, 1980, we began our 51st year with hopes for the future and determination to continue on the path of the founder of the bank, the late Abdul Hameed Shoman. We had hoped to mark the occasion with the inauguration of our new headquarters in Amman in 1980, but the construction work was delayed by circumstances beyond our control, and we hope that the Jubilee celebrations will be held when the new premises are completed by the end of 1981.

The year 1980 witnessed the onset of a worldwide economic recession as well as the instability of the Arab region as a whole. We hope in this regard that an equitable settlement of the military conflict between the two Islamic countries - Iraq and Iran - will be achieved, so as to avoid the dispute being used as a pretext for Great Power intervention - a factor which would adversely affect the security and stability of the region. Also important was the fact that the figures of our former branches in Saudi Arabia, which used to represent 22% of our Balance Sheet Total, are not consolidated in this year's balance sheet. As was indicated in the 1979 Annual Report, Arab Bank branches in Saudi Arabia were Saudi-ised on February 2, 1980, and effective from that date they started operating under the name of Arab National Bank with a paid-up capital of 150 million Saudi riyals, 40% of which is owned by Arab Bank and the remaining 60% by Saudi nationals. It should be noted that our bank was one of the pioneers in Saudi Arabia; in 1949 a branch was established in Jeddah, and a few years later branches were opened in Riyadh, Dammam, Al-Khobar, Mecca and Qatif. It is also worth mentioning that in order to ensure the continued success of our Saudi affiliate we agreed to leave our employees there as part of the staff, and compensated them fully for their years of service with the Arab Bank. Likewise, we provided this new Saudi establishment with additional experienced personnel for the staffing of the new branches as well as those expected to be established in the near future. We sincerely wish the Arab National Bank progress and success in the service of Saudi economy in particular and the Arab economy in general.

Despite all that, I am pleased to inform you of the good results achieved in 1980. The figures which appear in the financial statements (pages 9-11) clearly show the great increase in the activities of the branches of the bank during the year.

Balance Sheet Total rose from JD 1,958,568,647 in 1979 to JD 2,201,844,273 in 1980. Deposits increased from JD 1,187,965,780 to JD 1,413,278,339 or 19%, and would have totalled JD 1,696 million had the Saudi affiliate figures been included, recording an increase of 43%. Our branches increased their loans to support industry, construction, commerce, public services and the development of agricultural production. We plan to continue to expand our banking activities, thus contributing to the overall development and prosperity of the Arab economy.

Having established a wide network of branches in the Arab region wherever such presence was possible, the bank's management found it necessary to expand abroad in order both to ensure the growth and to strengthen the economic and commercial ties of the Arab countries with the rest of the world. At the beginning of 1980, a new branch was inaugurated in Athens, Greece, and another in London, thus bringing the number of our branches in Europe to: 3 in London, 1 in Paris, 1 in Athens in addition, to our sister institutions and affiliates, Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd. in Zurich and Geneva and U.B.A.E. Arab German Bank in Luxembourg and Frankfurt, where the bank owns a large percentage of the capital, as well as other establishments in which the bank participates.

We are currently studying the possibility of establishing branches in other countries in the early 1980s.

During your last General Assembly meeting held in Amman on March 28, 1980, it was decided to double the capital from 11 million to 22 million Jordanian dinars through the capitalisation of a part of the Voluntary Reserve. The Jordan Companies' Law is clear and precise in permitting such an increase in capital. The bank's management therefore submitted a request for this increase to the authorities concerned and has obtained their approval. We are hopeful that the Jordanian Cabinet will announce its official approval of this increase soon, since this will open the way for the growth of the capital resources so as to match the increasing deposits and assets. It will, furthermore, facilitate the opening of new branches and increase our activities in the Arab countries and abroad, ensuring an appropriate position for your institution among international banks.

The bank's income increased as a result of the rise in world interest rates and the expansion of the activities of the branches in various banking fields. On the other hand, expenditures increased, due to an increase in interest paid, salaries, taxes, depreciation and other expenses.

Since profits were adequate, your Board of Directors recommends to distribute dividends for 1980 at JD 3 per share plus 500 fils per share as a bonus on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee.

In conclusion, I hope that all Arab states will unite and cooperate for the benefit of Arab citizens and the Arab nation as a whole, so that they might be able to regain the usurped Arab territory as soon as possible. I also wish to thank all the employees for their efforts in realising the good results shown in the 1980 financial statements, and I hope that through their loyalty and efficiency the Arab Bank will continue its progress in the years ahead.

Abdul Majeed Abdul Hameed Shoman
Chairman, Board of Directors

Arab Bank Ltd Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended December 31, 1980

	1980 JD	1979 JD
Operating income		
Interest received	129,395,516	75,892,823
Commissions	8,473,377	14,955,741
Income from exchange	7,900,386	7,926,605
Other income	6,441,454	8,003,699
Total income	152,210,733	106,778,868
Operating Expenses & Provisions		
Staff salaries & compensation, depreciation Interest paid		
Taxes & other expenses	137,074,858	92,463,028
Net profit for appropriation	15,135,875	14,315,840
Deduct:		
Transfer to statutory reserve	1,000,000	1,450,000
Transfer to general reserve	5,000,000	4,000,000
Transfer to voluntary reserve	3,000,000	3,500,000
Undivided profit	2,271,375	2,053,090
Balance available for distribution	3,864,500	3,312,750
Allocations proposed:		
Dividends	3,850,000	3,300,000
Directors' remuneration	14,500	12,750

Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of the Arab Bank Limited

We have examined the Combined Balance Sheet of the Arab Bank Ltd. (a Jordanian Public Shareholding Co.) as of December 31, 1980, and the related Combined Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended. We have obtained the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such test of the accounting records kept at the Bank's Head Office and Branches and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances and to the extent allowed by the laws in force in the countries where the Bank is operating. We have previously examined and reported on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1979.

The Bank maintains proper books and records and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Arab Bank Ltd. as of December 31, 1980, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with the Law and with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. We recommend that the General Assembly approve these financial statements and adopt the proposal of the Board of Directors to declare a dividend of JD 3,000 per share, plus 500 fils per share as a bonus on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee.

Saba & Company
Amman, Jordan
January 17, 1981



ARAB BANK LIMITED



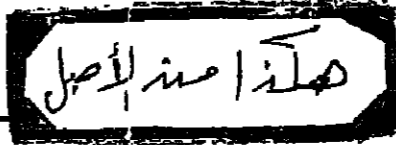
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1980

ASSETS	1980	1979	LIABILITIES	1980	1979
	JD	JD		JD	JD
Cash in hand & at banks	941,097,311	679,188,352	Deposits & other accounts	1,413,278,339	1,187,965,780
Items in transit	4,892,000	—	Items in transit	—	2,169,800
Bonds (government & Other)	80,107,832	79,538,591	Capital authorized & fully paid (JD 10 per share)	11,000,000	11,000,000
Investments (including subsidiaries)	15,936,542	8,952,435	Statutory reserve	11,000,000	10,000,000
Bills discounted	42,642,357	54,935,893	General reserve	26,000,000	21,000,000
Loans to customers	394,446,228	419,086,706	Voluntary reserve	16,000,000	13,000,000
Bank premises (less depreciation)	5,832,358	6,910,678	Undivided profit	8,296,990	6,025,610
Furniture & equipment (less depreciation)	1,492,267	1,376,132	Net profit (for distribution)	3,864,500	3,312,750
Other assets	2,992,934	4,485,204	Total Liabilities	1,489,439,829	1,254,473,990
Total Assets	1,489,439,829	1,254,473,991	Guarantees, credits & acceptances (per contra)	712,404,444	704,094,656
Customers' liability on guarantees, credits & acceptances (per contra)	712,404,444	704,094,656	Balance Sheet Total	2,201,844,273	1,958,568,647
Balance Sheet Total	2,201,844,273	1,958,568,647			

KHALID ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

ABDUL MAJEED ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.



A LIMITED

in 1930
1980

Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Arab Bank Ltd.

It is our pleasure to present to you our 51st Annual Report on the activities and results of your institution for the year 1980. We will begin by providing a brief description of the main economic developments in the Arab countries and the rest of the world.

Arab Economic Developments

As mentioned in the last Report, the prices of oil doubled in 1979 from about 12.70 to 26 d.p.b (dollars per barrel). Increases also occurred in 1980, bringing the range in prices to between 32 and 41 d.p.b. The prices of other raw materials and manufactured goods as well as wages also increased, and a large portion of the Arab oil revenues is being absorbed by inflation. If the industrialised countries continue to maintain their policy of building up large oil reserves for emergencies, far beyond their current needs, a great increase in prices could take place in 1981. This in turn will force the oil-producing countries to reduce production and conserve their oil resources.

Although oil production in the exporting countries somewhat decreased as a result of a rationing policy recently adopted by the oil-importing countries, which reduced their imports by approximately 6%, the surplus oil revenues of the exporting countries reached approximately a figure of U.S. \$110 billion for 1980.

Saudi Arabia and other exporting countries were forced to increase their oil production towards the end of the year to make up for the oil shortfall caused by the Iraqi-Iranian war, and to secure world needs.

The Arab oil countries and the international financial establishments and organisations are facing problems of recycling the surplus revenues, especially since international banks have set ceilings on loans granted to developing countries and minimal limits for the ratio between their capital and their assets. Banking establishments with large liquid assets had to give loans and invest some of those assets in the money markets at interest rates just over LIBOR.

The Arab countries and establishments adopted various ways to invest larger amounts from their surplus revenues among them:

Investment in Japanese financial markets, as a result of the strength of the Yen against the other main currencies. Japan was able, thanks to its active exports, to absorb the increase in the price of imported oil.

Participation in newly established Arab banks and Arab European banks operating on a large scale in the international financial markets and in the management of syndicated international loans.

Increases of direct loans to needy Arab and developing states via bilateral agreements and Arab Funds.

Stimulation of the activities of offshore banking units owned by Arab banks.

Our offshore unit in Bahrain and other branches and affiliates in Europe have increased their activities in the participation and management of syndicated loans, especially to projects in the Arab countries.

However, the portion of the oil surplus revenues deposited with Arab banks remains minimal, and the much larger remainder seeps through to other international establishments. The amounts deposited with Arab banks ought to increase, since they would be more concerned with the financing of Arab development projects.

The Arab nation possesses vast human and natural resources in need of exploration and development, whether they be agricultural, mining, industrial or touristic.

The Arab governments, however, must work out methods of genuine cooperation and well-studied coordination and engage in sound planning to complement efforts, exploit potentials and develop the natural resources of the Arab countries, all of which would greatly benefit the Arab nation. The Arab countries could achieve self-sufficiency in food supplies, for example, if sufficient funds were allocated to the development of agriculture and food production in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, Sudan and the North African countries. Each of the aforementioned states would specialise in the production of particular food stuffs according to its individual resources. Meanwhile, the Arab oil-producing countries would produce the fertilizers needed for agricultural produce and provide the necessary financing. Together these states can provide the Arab nation with all of its needs for wheat, cereals, oils, fruits, vegetables, meat and cotton.

Manpower should be organised and trained in technology by the most sophisticated methods, and their social and living standards should be improved. Any Arab state attempting to achieve self-sufficiency on its own will certainly fail. As long as cooperation and coordination are not realised, the Arab world will suffer from mounting food shortages, and will increase its imports of foodstuffs. These imports actually rose to more than 50% of total Arab food consumption, thus absorbing a large part of the region's foreign currency reserves. Many countries such as Russia, China and India suffer from food shortages. Any increase in world population will lead directly to a rise in the demand for foodstuffs.

The Jordanian government is developing the Jordan valley through the specialised Authority it had set up in 1973. Among the functions of this Authority are the coordination of development activities in that part of Jordan, the construction of new agricultural complexes and their provision with roads, schools, dispensaries, electricity and drinking water. Cooperatives have been established for the benefit of farmers, offering the advantages of common ownership and use of machinery and better marketing of products.

In the development budgets of both Iraq and Syria, large funds are allocated for developing agricultural resources. A network of grain silos and irrigation systems are constructed and the process of mechanisation of agriculture continues so as to compensate for the persistent labour shortages. Similar large irrigation and agricultural projects are presently being carried out in Morocco. The governments of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states also pay special attention to the development of agriculture and the proper exploitation of the desert.

In the industrial sector, the scope for development still remains wide, particularly in the petrochemical and other related industries. In late 1979, Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia agreed to establish a joint venture for the production of petrochemicals through utilization of the hydrocarbon substances available in Bahrain. Initial experiments carried out so far have proved the feasibility of extracting Ammonia and Methanol compounds. Saudi Arabia has also earmarked large sums for expanding the petrochemical, iron and aluminium industries. Four years ago, Saudi Arabia and Sudan established a joint venture for exploiting the Red Sea resources. Feasibility studies have demonstrated the possibility of exploiting undersea deposits on a commercial basis. Reports indicate an abundance of silver deposits in that area. The Jordan Fertilizer Industry Company is expected to start operation in 1982. Two agreements have been signed with specialised companies for the processing of oilstone in Jordan. Several seminars were held during the year to explain the new five-year development plan and what can be done by each sector of the economy towards the achievement of the plan's goals. This plan gives special attention to social matters, whereas the previous plan concentrated on industries and mining.

After having developed the petrochemical and heavy industries over the past years, Algeria began to turn its attention to light industries, in particular, building materials, food-canning and clothing fabrication, in order to satisfy local demand and reduce unemployment. Morocco and Tunisia depend primarily on phosphates, ranking first and fourth respectively among the producer states in the world. In the past few years, both countries have had to cut down their production on account of a decrease in world demand for phosphates. This has led to a reduction in their revenues and to a delay in the execution of some of their projects. Last year, however, this trend was reversed following an increase in the exports of phosphates from the two countries. Consequent on this and other increases in revenue from the mineral resources such as copper, lead and manganese and from tourism as well. Morocco is on its way to reducing its foreign debts, which exceed \$5 billion in total, especially if the Sahara war speedily comes to an end. We also hope that Tunisia will be able to maintain the high growth rate projected by the development plan, especially since its income from crude oil exports is on the increase.

It is imperative that the Arab oil producing countries coordinate their efforts in order to be able to successfully compete and market their products on an international scale. The Arab Organisation for Industrial Development, which was founded in 1980, held its first meeting in Baghdad in September, 1980. The meeting primarily dis-

cussed the adoption of a working program for 1981 on the basis of several studies. These studies dealt with building materials, housing, food production, petrochemicals and the engineering industries as well as machinery. Ways and means of coordinating existing projects and the steps to be taken for convening the second conference on energy were also discussed in the meeting.

In the 11th Arab Summit Conference held in Amman, Jordan from 25th to 27th November, several resolutions were taken with a view to achieving coordinated Arab development, economic integration, the encouragement of Inter-Arab investments and joint action for confronting the Zionist aggressors. The 1980s, it was agreed, are to witness the first series of Arab coordinated efforts towards development, and the amount of U.S. \$5 billion has been allocated as soft loans by the Arab oil countries for this purpose. This amount is apt to be increased in the light of changing circumstances provided that priority is given to needy Arab countries and to economic integration and the raising of the social standards of Arab citizens. The Summit Conference also decided to increase the sums already earmarked for upholding the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

In terms of petroleum production and the worldwide need for this source of energy, the 1970s were characterized by the increasing importance of the Arab countries, especially after O.P.E.C. began to fix the prices of exported oil to make them commensurate with increases in the prices of raw materials and with the spiralling rates of inflation.

However, the largest portion of the oil surplus revenues is still invested abroad. It is in the interest of the Arab countries to have a larger portion of these surpluses under Arab management. Many Arab banks and Arab-European institutions are presently functioning in close proximity to the international financial markets and have gained vast experience in the management of funds and investments. These establishments are capable of investing Arab funds in a sound manner, particularly in financing important projects in the Arab countries. We hope this will be realised during this decade through Pan-Arab planning, coordination and cooperation.

Comments on the 1980 Financial Statements

Balance Sheet Total

When comparing the 1980 figures with those of 1979, important changes in the factors of compilation should be taken into consideration.

- On February 2, 1980, our branches in Saudi Arabia were Saudi-ised and their assets and liabilities transferred to our new Saudi affiliate, the Arab National Bank, Riyadh. Consequently, the figures of those branches at the end of 1980 were excluded from the Arab Bank consolidated balance sheet. In 1979 their balance sheet figures reached JD 420 million, or 22% of the total of our consolidated balance sheet. This practice is in line with the Arab Bank policy, applied previously in Morocco and Nigeria, of excluding the figures of all affiliates and subsidiaries from our balance sheets although we have large participations in those establishments as well as significant influence.
- The 1980 balance sheets of our branches outside Jordan have been converted into Jordanian dinars at the year-end rates of exchange, which differ from those applied in 1979. This has led to a slight apparent increase, which is insignificant when compared with the figure of JD 420 representing the Saudi-ised branches, which has been excluded. Despite the abovementioned changes, the 1980 balance sheet totalled JD 2,201,844,273, which represents an increase of JD 243,275,626 (12%) over the 1979 Total. This gratifying result was due to the continued expansion of the activities of our branches during the year under review. Had the 1980 figures of our Saudi affiliate been consolidated, our Balance Sheet Total for 1980 would have reached JD 2,819 million, recording an even higher increase of 44% over the year 1979.



ARAB BANK LIMITED

Established in 1930

Annual Report 1980



Earnings and expenses

Gross earnings totalled JD 152,210,733 in 1980, an increase of JD 45,431,865, or 43% on the 1979 figure. The strong earnings performance registered by the bank was due to the high interest rate environment that prevailed throughout 1980 and to the continued increase in the volume of transactions executed by our branches.

Expenses were also up, reaching JD 137,074,858 at the year's end. This is due to the increase in interest paid, salaries and fringe benefits, depreciation, provisions, taxes and other expenses. After deduction of all those expenses, a Net Profit of JD 15,135,875 was left over for appropriation.

As shown in the Statement of Profit and Loss on page 9 a total amount of JD 11,271,375 was allocated from the Net Profit to the various Reserves and the Undivided Profit. Your Board recommends the allocation of JD 3,300,000 as dividends to be paid to the Shareholders at the rate of 3 dinars per share, plus JD 550,000 as bonus on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee at the rate of 500 fils per share. These dividends will be paid as from 2nd May, 1981. The remaining balance of Net Profit, JD 14,500, will be paid to the Board Members in accordance with their attendance of the Board meetings held during the year.

As mentioned in our previous Report our branch in Athens, Greece, was opened for business in March, 1980. We sincerely hope that this branch will continue to develop its activities and cooperate with our other branches, sister institutions, subsidiaries and affiliates operating in the Arab and foreign countries.

During the last few years, economic and trade relations between Greece and the Arab countries have strengthened. Also, following the admission of Greece as a member in the European Economic Community (EEC) as from the beginning of January, 1981, trade activities between Greece and other members of the EEC are expected to increase.

Three other branches commenced business during the year: Kensington High Street, London (U.K.), in March, Saïda (Lebanon) in April and Jerash (Jordan) in September.

This brings the number of branches operating in the aforementioned countries to: 1 in Greece, 3 in the United Kingdom, 8 in Lebanon and 11 in Jordan.

Other branches are expected to be opened in Jordan shortly. Also, preliminary studies are being made with respect to the establishment of branches in some other foreign countries within the coming two years.

The Board's recommendations:

The Board recommends to the Shareholders the following:

- 1 Review of the minutes of the 50th meeting of the General Assembly.
- 2 Approval of the contents of the Board's Annual Report and the discharge of the Members of the Board of any liabilities in connection with the year 1980.
- 3 Approval of the Auditors' Report for the year 1980.
- 4 Approval of the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December, 1980.
- 5 Approval of the Directors' recommendation to distribute dividends at JD 3 per share plus 500 fils per share as bonus on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee.

- 6 Election of Auditors for the year 1981 and the fixing of their fees.

In conclusion the Board of Directors wishes to thank the clients and correspondents of the Arab Bank in the world at large for the confidence and support they have extended to your institution. The Board also thanks all employees of the bank for their sincere and keen effort and hopes that they will achieve still better results in the future. May God give us the strength to continue to extend still better services to our clients and to our Arab homeland.

The Board of Directors

ARAB BANK LIMITED

Sister Institutions Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Arab Bank (Overseas) Limited

Zurich
Talacker 21
P.O. Box CH-8022 Zurich
Telephone (01) 2213035
Telex ARB CH 813164
Cable Arabibank

Geneva
1 Quai Du Mont-Blanc
P.O. Box 863
1211 Geneva 1
Telephone (022) 32 76 38
Telex 27202
Cable Arabibank

Arab Bank Investment Company Limited

London
St. Margeret's House
9, Ironmonger Lane
Telephone (01) 6067491
Telex Abicld G
886318
Cable Arabinvest

Arab Bank Maroc Casablanca

P.O. Box 810
Telephone 263152
Telex 22942
Cable Arabmaroc

Al Fida Agency (Casa)
P.O. Box 4548
Telephone 288457
Cable Arabmaroc

Rabat

P.O. Box 440
Telephone 26314
Telex 31032
Cable Arabmaroc

Arab National Bank

Riyad
P.O. Box 26
Telephone 25040
Telex 201026
Cable Arabi Watani

AlSiteen St.

Riyad
P.O. Box 41095
Telephone 4770520
Telex 202668-9
Cable Arabi Watani

Dhabab St.

Riyad
P.O. Box 6876
Telephone 4040365-7
Telex 203059
Cable Arabi Watani

Jeddah
P.O. Box 344
Telephone 23349
Telex 401099
Cable Arabi Watani
Mecca Road
Jeddah
P.O. Box 8055
Telephone 6892500
Telex 402088
Cable Arabi Watani

Al Khobar
P.O. Box 15
Dhahran airport
Telephone 8643488
Telex 670053
Cable Arabi Watani

Dammam
P.O. Box 18
Telephone 8323440
Telex 601032
Cable Arabi Watani

Mecca
P.O. Box 238
Telephone 43455-6
Telex 440020
Cable Arabi Watani

Al Hafaf
P.O. Box 1004
Telephone 27802
Telex 661085
Cable Arabi Watani

Qatif
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ECONOMY

EEC deal imposes farm price increases of 9%

BRUSSELS, April 3 (Agencies) — EEC farm ministers reached agreement on EEC farm price rises averaging around nine per cent subject only to an Irish reserve on calf premiums, British Farm Minister Pete Walker said.

Mr. Walker said the farm price package would mean an average increase in EEC farm prices of between 8.9 and 9.5 per cent, depending on the way the calculation was made. In a number of countries, including Italy and France, farmers will get bigger increases because of currency adjustments which took place last week.

Britain gave its agreement to the EEC farm price package after winning the acceptance of its Common Market partners to continued EEC subsidies on British butter consumption.

But Ireland, which had been pushing for premiums on calves for its cattle farmers, imposed a temporary reserve on the accord pending last-minute talks with the EEC commission after failing to get its way.

Irish farmers have been hit by a sharp fall in incomes and an Irish spokesman said it was only fair that something extra should be done to assist them.

The Irish demands for calf premiums would cost an extra \$60 million a sum which Ireland's

other EEC partners were unwilling to fork out.

An EEC spokesman said Ireland allowed the accord to go through on condition it got a commission declaration recognising the need to tackle Ireland's special problems.

This was being negotiated by Ireland with the commission and its EEC partners.

EEC officials said price increases for individual farm products ranged between a 3.3 per cent increase in the intervention price for rye and an 11 per cent increase for pigmeat, rice and most fruit and vegetables.

Most other cereal intervention prices apart from rye and rice would be raised by around six per cent, the officials said.

Sugar prices would be raised by 8.5 per cent, milk by nine per cent and beef by 7.5 per cent from April 6 plus a further 2.5 per cent from December 7, wine by 10 per cent, tobacco by an average of 10 per cent, tomatoes by eight per cent and apples by nine per cent.

EEC officials said the farm price agreement also incorporated an accord on future imports to Britain of New Zealand butter, as well as a new five-year EEC sugar regime and structural aids to EEC farmers in poorer regions.

Italy had been holding up a "mine-package" on New Zealand

butter and EEC sugar quotas by its demands for higher sugar quotas for its producers, but these were eventually dropped, the officials said.

Under the New Zealand butter accord, Britain will be allowed to import 94,000 tonnes of New Zealand butter this year and 92,000 tonnes next year, with a further quantity to be agreed on during 1982 for 1983.

The new EEC sugar regime sets revised sugar production quotas for EEC farmers and introduces new taxes on production intended to cover the cost of selling off surplus EEC sugar at subsidised rates on world markets.

EEC officials said farmers in a number of EEC countries, including Italy and France, would benefit from higher farm prices under today's agreement because of currency changes following last week's Italian lira devaluation.

West German farmers would get the lowest price increase, at an average of around 4.8 per cent, because of an agreement to revalue the "green mark" closer into line with market rates, effectively lopping off part of the overall EEC price rise.

Italian farmers would get an average price increase of over 16 per cent and Irish farmers increases of around 13.9 per cent, EEC officials said.

In Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, the average increase would be around 10.4 per cent, while in France, Denmark and Greece prices would rise by between 12.4 and 12.8 per cent, they said.

Britain secured for its farmers the same price rises as those agreed for the EEC average, after

refusing to accept any revaluation in its "green" currency which would have reduced the effective national price rise.

EEC Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager praised the plan as a fair deal for farmers, in their fight to keep pace with inflation. He said the best thing about the package was that it had been devised in

record time, for the beginning of the April 6 marketing year. In previous years, price hikes had to be made retroactive.

Editorial writers in West Germany saw the agreement as an election gift to France from Britain and West Germany, which wanted lower prices.

Mr. Becker said that if reports about a joint French-German fund raising operation should turn out to be correct, then such money would not be used for budgetary purposes.

Mr. Becker said that during the late night discussions, the Labour minister reported that experts of the Federal Labour Office estimate that an extra 4 billion marks should be provided by the government to cover expected additional spending for unemployment benefits, for better training of workers and retraining of unemployed workers.

Mr. Becker reported that the extra spending by the labour office due to the high rate of West German unemployment most probably would have to be covered by increasing the public borrowing requirement.

L.T. introduces new system

LONDON, March 3 (AP) — Starting April 5, London suburb dwellers will no longer have to cope with an array of different bus fares.

London Transport (LT) is introducing a single, flat fare of 25 pence (55 cents) for any journey within 500 square miles (1,295 square kilometres) of suburban London.

The new system applies, however, only to routes operating roughly five miles outside the city centre.

In the core of the city where

most tourists congregate, bus fares will still range in steps from 12 pence (27 cents) to 70 pence (1.58 dollars), depending on the distance travelled.

This system baffles many visitors to the British capital, although tourists often find the "Bus Conductors" or "Clippies" on London's double-deck red buses entertaining.

They walk among passengers with little black ticket machines, collecting fares. "Where do you want to go, luv?" they frequently ask.

Bonn may raise borrowing limit

BONN, April 3 (AP) — The West German government's public borrowing requirement may have to be increased to nearly 32 billion marks from 28 billion marks envisaged under this year's budget plan, government sources reported.

At the same time, there were unconfirmed reports that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French Premier Raymond Barre discussed a possible joint French-West German borrowing operation with Arab oil producers.

Mr. Barre met Mr. Schmidt in Bonn yesterday. Unconfirmed reports spoke of amounts of 8 billion marks and 20 billion marks that France and West Germany would seek to raise jointly from Arab oil producers, most likely from Saudi Arabia.

At his regular Friday press con-

ference Government Spokesman Kurt Becker would neither confirm nor deny any joint French-German fund-raising move, stressing that the discussions between Mr. Schmidt and the French premier were strictly confidential.

But Mr. Becker also termed "exaggerated" reports alleging that sums of a 8 billion marks or 20 billion marks would be involved.

He said that "one subject" of the chancellor's talks with Mr. Barre was also discussed when Mr. Schmidt met later that day with top cabinet officers, such as Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff and Labour Minister Herbert Ehrenberg as well as Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl and Mr. Poehl's deputy vice president Mr. Helmut Schlesinger.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, April 3 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.2010/25	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	2.3535/60	Dutch guilders
	1.9320/40	Swiss francs
	34.90/93	Belgian francs
	4.9950/5.0000	French francs
	1058.00/1060.00	Italian lire
	213.05/25	Japanese yen
	4.6350/65	Swedish crowns
	5.4300/20	Norwegian crowns
	6.7040/60	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	523.50/525.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, April 3 (R) — Equities were mixed while government bonds were little changed after a dull session, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was down 0.8 at 541.1.

The situation in Poland may have been an inhibiting factor, though the market was probably pausing for breath after another strong run, dealers added. Rothmans featured with an 8p rise to 70 on large turnover following news of the talks with Reynolds. Electricals had Thorn up 8p but other leaders down between 3p and 5p.

U.S. and Canadian were narrowly mixed.

Long dated government bonds ended ½ point lower while shorts were generally unchanged. Treasury 1½ PCT 1085 was steady at 15-1/16 stg.

Gold shares were as much as two dollars firmer on light turnover.

Norway fears developing an 'oil economy'

OSLO — Norway is finding that its North Sea oil riches are a burden as well as a blessing. The Norwegian economy is often singled out for its apparently calm prosperity, going about its business while other economies clump.

But leading politicians and government advisers here are increasingly concerned that North Sea oil wealth is hiding the extent of the decline in Norway's traditional industries.

"The immediate prospects for the great majority of the traditional branches of industry are not encouraging," Central Bank governor Mr. Knut Getz, Wold said in a recent speech.

New Prime Minister Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway's first woman government leader, said in a Reuter interview that some industrial sectors employing large numbers of people would

decline in importance over the years, but that this fall would be compensated by increased industrial activities resulting from the offshore sector.

Long before it struck offshore oil and gas, Norway sought to balance its books with exports of traditional goods and raw materials from ships, fish and chemicals to ores, metals and forestry products.

Since the oil rush, it has tried to avoid becoming an "oil economy." By placing too much emphasis on oil and related products in industry, it would risk growing over-dependent on a declining asset. Several Nor-

wegian economists and industrialists say Norway has already gone too far.

But Mrs. Brundtland disagrees and says Norway is a long way from adopting the trappings of an oil economy. With just six months to go before national elections, she sees it as a principal aim of her minority Labour government to ensure a fine balance is struck between traditional industries and the growing offshore sector.

"My task is to see that the Norwegian economy as a whole has the best result. You have to take very strongly into consideration the needs of the traditional areas of the Norwegian economy, but you cannot close your eyes to the revenues accruing in the oil sector," Mrs. Brundtland said.

With North Sea production forecast to rise only marginally from the 1980 level of just under 50 million tonnes of oil equivalents,

oil and gas should earn Norway at least 47 billion crowns (\$9 billion) from abroad this year, just two billion (\$380 million) less than the amount forecast for exports of traditional goods.

Latest statistics and comments from industry suggest the task of revitalising Norway's traditional sector is daunting.

Official estimates predict stagnant sales of traditional non-oil goods, minimal growth in the gross national product (GNP), little or no expansion in industrial production and slack manufacturing investment.

"Against the background of weaker than anticipated growth prospects for several of Norway's most important trading partners, no increase in the volume of Norwegian industrial exports is expected this year, with a slight decline appearing more probable," Mr. Getz Wold said.

Government economic advisers say that whereas the production of traditional export goods such as iron, steel, ferro-alloys, other metals and chemicals has declined considerably in recent months, the production of capital goods — plant and machinery for the manufacture of other goods — has continued to rise with the help of North Sea activities.

Mr. Getz Wold said the way Norwegian trade and industry had adapted to the greater potential for exports and for deliveries of equipment and know-how to offshore activities in the North Sea was an encouraging example of what could be achieved, particularly by growth industries.

"In other industrial sectors, investments in new and capital intensive technology can provide the basis for greater productivity and competitiveness," he said.

While offshore earnings should shield Norway against the worst effects of the international recession and help safeguard a comparatively high level of employment, leading Norwegian bankers and industrialists warn against an excessive use of oil income to bolster the economy.

They insist that increased revenues from the North Sea be put to good use and not squandered on pipe-dream projects.

Former Industry Minister Lars Skytöen backs this view. In a recent lecture on the economy, he said: "from an industrial point of view, the oil revenue should serve to strengthen industry's competitive position."

The ex-minister advocated investments in production equipment, technology and marketing, and recommended improving the competitive position of Norway's building, engineering and contracting sectors.

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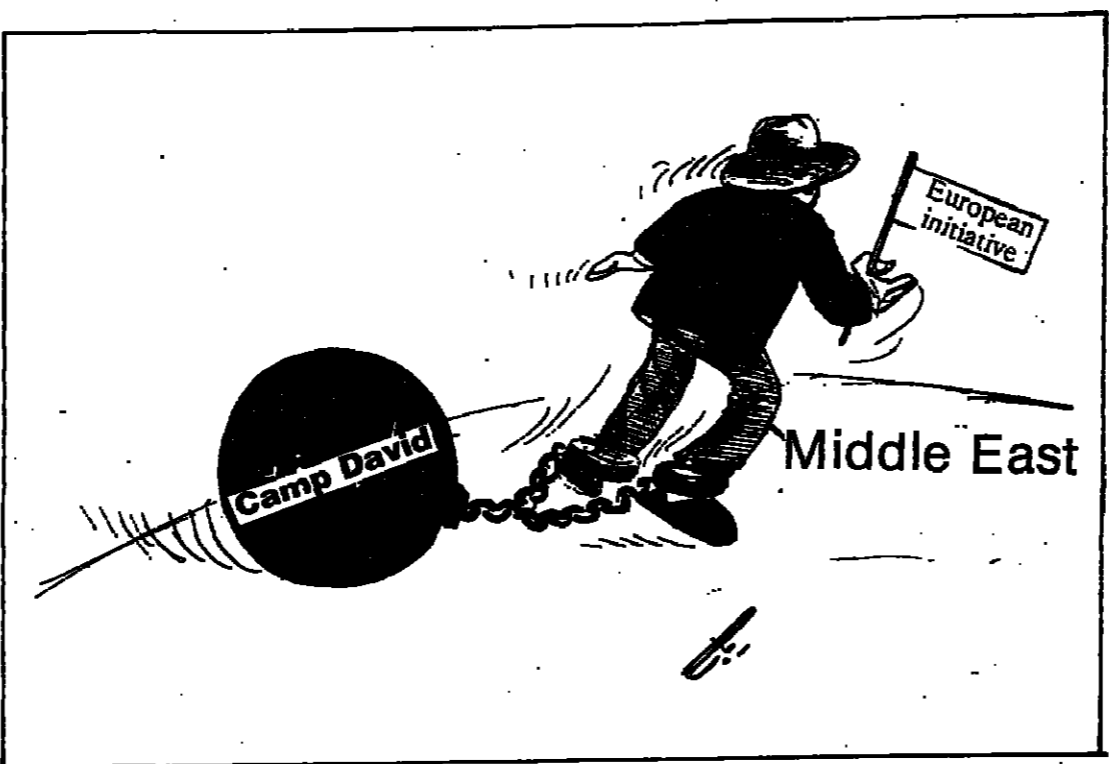
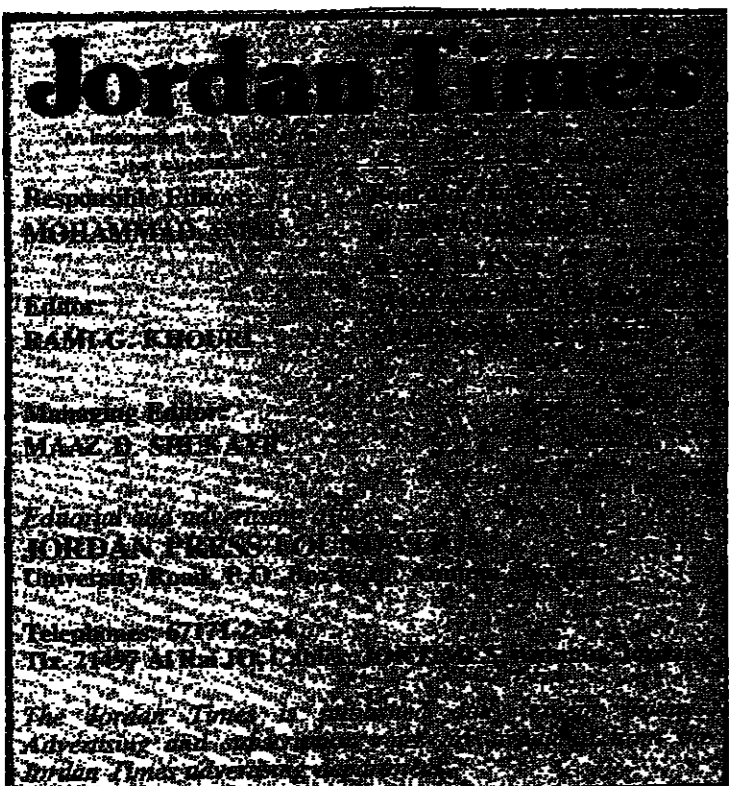
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BUSINESS HORIZON

Income tax as indirect tax

By Fahed Fanek

Income Tax is the most direct tax of which one can think, being levied on net profits realised during the year. However, the method of calculating this tax can easily convert it into an indirect tax that can be fully passed on to the consumer.

I am referring to the proposed idea of calculating the profits of Jordanian importers at agreed fixed percentages of the value of their imports, which varies with the different categories of merchandise, such as: 26 per cent for

medicines, 10 per cent for milk powder, 30 per cent for television sets and other electrical appliances, 35 per cent for textiles, and 60 per cent for watches, etc.

Since imports make some 90 per cent of what is available in the market for sale, such a method would admittedly simplify the process of tax assessment, and could be determined through customs declarations to a 100 per cent degree of accuracy; all that the tax official need to do is a simple arithmetical exercise to determine the assumed gross profits of the businessman concerned, based on the volume of his imports and their categories.

led by the Amman Chamber of Commerce, was quick to offer its blessings to this "genious" idea and hastened to form technical committees to cooperate with Income Tax Department personnel to determine the agreed percentage for each kind of goods in the market -- the lower the better.

We, of course, appreciate the difficulties that the Income Tax Department is facing due sometimes to the lack of proper accounting records and at other times to falsified financial statements meant to enable the businesses to evade income tax. However, the fixed profit percentages method is definitely not the solution.

This method is damaging economically and harmful socially, because it is tantamount to abolishing income tax on importers who handle some JD 1 billion worth of merchandise annually, changing its very nature from a direct tax on the final net income of the businessman -- as reflected by his financial statements -- into an indirect tax like customs duties that can be added to the cost of the items concerned and passed on the consumer through the final price.

The businessman who fails to submit acceptable records and accounts should be subjected to tough haphazard estimates by tax officials. At the same time, courts should dismiss appeals by businessmen who cannot come up with accounting records, properly supported by documents, which can satisfy a prudent independent, public accountant with professional competence and integrity.

In other words income tax would become another form of customs duty and could be collected by raising the present percentages of the customs rates. Therefore, income tax would be another component of the net price, and accordingly the cost price, and accordingly the net income of importers would become tax free.

Public accounting should also be looked at in view of raising the standards of, and clearing the market from, those public accountants who are authorised by the Audit Bureau to practise, yet every one knows that their certificates and signatures do not cost more than JD 50!!

It is not surprising that the business community, represented by the federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce who and

considered a major crime for both the businessman and the auditor alike.

We admit the problem but we strongly defy the suggested solution.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The main task before U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who starts a tour of the region today, is obviously the Middle East question. He will be discussing the various aspects of the issue with the governments of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Mr. Haig also will probably discuss the subjects of creating an international force to police the buffer zone in the Sinai, the supply of U.S. arms to Israel and Saudi Arabia as well as the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, which Israel wants to have more prominence, giving it priority over the Middle East problem.

AL DUSTOUR: The renewed outbreak of fighting in Zahle and Beirut once again reminds us of the shameful Arab failure and inability to end the Lebanese civil war and extinguish the fire which threatens to engulf the whole of Lebanon.

However, reports preceding Mr. Haig's visit to the Middle East suggested that he will raise what the U.S. calls the "confrontation with Soviet expansionism in the Middle East", a subject of top priority to the new American administration. We will have to wait and see what Mr. Haig's ideas are.

It has become clear to us that the Syrian deterrent force which was originally charged with ending the civil war has become a major element in the perpetuation of the precarious situation in Lebanon, acting as a virtual occupation force. The Syrians tend to take sides with various factions striking against the Falangists at one time, and at the Palestinian and leftist forces at another, with the aim of subduing the whole of Lebanon to the will of the Syrian rulers and with the purpose of serving their policies.

Yet, it is useful to remind those interested in the Middle East that Israel's continued occupation of Arab land, its denial of Palestinian rights and its indifference to moves to bring about a just peace remain the stumbling block which continues to endanger the establishment of stability and peace in our region.

No doubt, the only beneficiary of the continued fighting in Lebanon, is Israel, and surely the Syrians themselves could be the major losers. The Syrian deterrent forces are actually responsible for Thursday's violent clashes and bombardment of residential areas of Zahle and Beirut, which led to the death of innocent people and caused considerable destruction. These forces, stationed in Lebanon for the past four years, have only succeeded in aggravating the situation, and were instrumental in transferring southern Lebanon into an Israeli-occupied area.

We should also recall His Majesty King Hussein's statements in the American magazine *Newsweek*, in which he expressed the hope that the new American administration would not remain a prisoner of past policies, but would work to serve America's best interests in the light of a new and clear perspective.

Lebanon's tragedy requires an urgent meeting of Arab countries, which must work out a formula to stop the bloodshed and end the ordeal of the Lebanese people.

Here we go again

UNITED STATES Secretary of State Alexander Haig's trip to the Middle East this week has as its main objective the establishment of a "strategic consensus" to confront alleged Soviet expansionist aims in the Middle East region. Our feeling, as Mr. Haig starts his trip, is that we have been through this before. The actors were different. The time was different. But the script was more or less the same. The result was always a failure for American foreign policy, and another setback for the ability of the states of the Middle East to address their own urgent problems of national development and security. We hope that Mr. Haig's visit produces a higher level of conceptual thinking than did the trips of Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the former National Security Adviser to President Carter, who was imbecilic enough to make believe the Palestinian issue could wait forever. Mr. Brzezinski is come and gone. He tried to be cute by saying "bye-bye PLO"; today he is back in the academic community, while the PLO remains at the centre of that part of the world in which Mr. Haig wants to form an anti-Soviet strategic consensus. We hope that Mr. Haig has the vision and the realism that Mr. Brzezinski lacked. We are unimpressed, and often bored, by slick phrases and fuzzy diversionary concepts such as "strategic consensus". He who helps resolve the Palestine issue in a reasonable and fair manner will have more friends and allies than he could ever know what to do with.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:40	Cartoon
5:50	Rainbow
6:15	Batustar Galactica
7:10	Programme Preview
7:25	Local Programme
8:30	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic series
9:45	Culture Seminar
10:45	Mrs. Colombo
11:40	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Comedy
9:00	Mork and Mindy
9:00	The Eurovision Song Contest
10:30	News in English
10:45	Mrs. Colombo

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Eternal Jerusalem
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Radiotheque
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Towards a better harvest
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Famous Women
18:00	News Summary
18:03	In Concert
18:30	Play of the Week
19:00	News Bulletin
19:30	Top Twenty
20:30	Brothers-in-law
21:00	Music
21:30	Classical Showcase
22:00	Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

539, 720, 1143 KHz

GMT

04:00	Newsdesk 04:30 Grand National Preview 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 Grand National Preview 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the Asking 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 The English Miniature 07:45
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Network U.K. 06:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Travels of Gentleman 08:30 David Jacobs Album Time 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 The King's Collection 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Time Off 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Boat Race 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Travels of a Gentleman 13:45 Country Style 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News; Play in my Way 17:40 Sporting Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Play of the Week: Moonie and his Caravans 19:30 Baker's Half Dozen 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 People and Politics 20:30 John Lennon 1940-1980 21:15 The Book Programme 21:45 From Our Own Correspondent 22:00 World News; Theatre Call 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Jazz for the Asking

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30	The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English; news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English; news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend
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AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:55	Cairo (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:15	Kuwait
9:20	Beirut
9:30	Karachi, Dubai
9:40	Dhahran
11:05	Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
11:40	Abu Dhabi (SK)
12:55	London (BA)
13:10	Frankfurt
13:40	Belgrade (JU)
16:15	Cairo
17:25	Copenhagen, Athens, Beirut (SK)
17:25	London (BA)
17:50	Paris, Beirut (AF)
17:45	Cairo
18:25	Cairo (IA)
19:00	Cairo (EA)
19:50	Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut (KLM)

20:00	Beirut (MEA)
20:00	Frankfurt
23:59	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo
01:45	Frankfurt

DEPARTURES:

6:45	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
7:00	Aqaba
7:00	Beirut
8:30	London
8:55	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
10:00	Frankfurt
11:00	Cairo
11:15	Tripoli, Tunis
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
12:00	London
12:05	Dhahran, Riyadh (SDI)
12:30	Cairo
12:30	Paris
12:50	Athens, Zurich (SR)
14:00	Cairo
14:40	Belgrade (JU)
15:30	Frankfurt
19:40	Cairo (EA)
20:00	Cairo
20:00	Baghdad
20:30	Jeddah
21:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
02:30	Rawalpindi (BA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman:	
Ali Hawandeh	23942
Hisham Abu 'Arqoub	62295

Irbid: Ahmad Tawalbeh

Zarqa: Ramzi Azar

PHARMACIES:

Amman:	
Neiroukh	23672
Al-Salam	36730

Irbid: Butaina

Zarqa: Al-Urdun

TAXIS:

Taxina	44660
Al-Neil	44433
Tariq	23024
Shneissani	65294
Asem	66503

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Husseini Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793;
Y.W.M.A.	64251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luvbeidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	4:52
Sunrise	5:20
Dhuhr	11:42

'Asr	3:15
Maghreb	6:03
'Isha	7:19

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	95.6/95.9
Lebanese pound	80.30/81.30
Syrian pound	51.9/52.5
Iraqi dinar	729/737.3
Kuwaiti dinar	1.165/1.171
Qatari riyal	87.9/88.3
UAE dirham	87.1/87.5
Omani riyal	924.1/927.5
U.S. dollar	320.5/322.5
W. German mark	151.50/152.00
Swiss franc	165.8/166.8
Italian lire	30.50/30.70
(for every 100)	
French franc	64.20/64.60
Dutch guilder	136.7/137.5
Swedish crown	69.5/69.9
Belgium franc	93.3/93.7
Japanese yen	151.50/152.40
(for every 100)	

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, APR. 4, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a good day to look over your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Devise quicker ways to handle chores. Maintain a cheerful manner at all times.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make plans to gain your finest aims. Make certain that you understand exactly what close ties expect of you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can now develop good ideas for improving your personal and business life. Use tact in handling a communication.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take time to go over business matters with others for mutual gain. Try to be more understanding of others.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take steps to cooperate more with close ties instead of bucking them and you get good results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) There is much work ahead of you so waste no time early in the day in accomplishing your tasks. Control your temper.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Stay within your budget if you go out for amusement or you will regret it later. Engage in favorite hobby.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle routine chores early in the day and bring more concord at home. Plan how to add to present income via new interest.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your monetary position and figure out a sensible way to improve it. Make needed property repairs.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to improve the quality of your life through idealistic concepts. Make this a most productive day.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Making plans early in the day to gain your personal goals is wise. Take it easy tonight and express happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get in touch with fine friends who can help you solve a delicate problem. Take good care of your health.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan how to make your future brighter and then visit with friends and have a good time. Strive for happiness.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will find the right philosophy to follow at a comparatively young age and it will last a lifetime. Teach to handle money wisely, and to be more considerate of others. Don't neglect religious training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALLIA)	92205/92206
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Firstaid, fire, police	199
Fire headquarters	23090
Cablegramme or telegramme	18

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	270	180
Eggplant	250	180
Potatoes (imported)	110	80
Marrow (small)	230	170
Marrow (large)	120	90
Cucumber (small)	350	280
Cucumber (large)	180	140
Peas	300	300
String beans	450	380
Potatoes (local)	130	100
Lettuce (head)	60	40
Cauliflower	200	140
Bell pepper	500	400
Cabbage	70	50
Spinach	110	80
Onions (dry)	120	120
Onions (green)	90	90
Garlic	150	150
Carrots	110	80
Turnips	90	90
Bananas	270	200
Bananas (from makhmar)	235	160
Dates	340	340
Apples (American, Japanese red, waxed)	450	450
Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Apples (Starke)	180	140
Apples (Golden)	230	160
Oranges (Shamouni)	170	130
Oranges (Valencia)	140	100
Oranges (Waxed)	170	170
Grapesfruit	130	100
Lemon	250	180
Coconut (apiece)	230	230
Water Melons	230	230

Handwritten signature or note in a box.

FEATURES

A woman's work....

HALL looks at ten years of a woman's liberation in the developed world and finds that where women still work for less.

to work is now putting in an 80 hour working week -- twice as long as most men.

they are paid 40 per cent less. And this is despite equal pay legislation in most industrialised countries.

of the greatest economic changes of the post-war has gone largely unnoticed, that more and more women are going out to work. Today in the United States, in Japan, and in the United Kingdom, almost 40 per cent of the work force is female.

So equality depends not only on women sharing in paid employment but also on men sharing in the tasks of the home. At the moment husbands in all industrialised countries contribute very little to domestic work and recent research shows that this contribution does not increase when the wife goes out to work. American researcher Mrs. Joan Vanek, for example, found that the average father in the United States spends only 12 minutes a day with his children. Overall, women's unpaid work in the U.S.A. is estimated at about 40 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product.

The reasons why women earn less than men go deeper than legislation. And again the main cause is the 'double burden' of home responsibilities which means that many women have to take part-time jobs, or less demanding jobs, and that they have less time for training and less opportunity for promotion.

As children, girls are educated and conditioned either for no employment at all or for more menial and lower-paid jobs. As workers, they are crowded into industries like textiles, food, clothing, retailing -- where they compete with each other for low-paid, and insecure jobs which require little skill or training and offer little chance of promotion. A recent survey in Sweden shows that women have a choice of about 25 different occupations whereas a

man chooses from over 300 careers. Indeed certain countries, says the OECD, "have come to rely on a supply of female labour which costs little and enjoys little protection."

The result of this inequality is that women have more than their fair share of poverty. And particularly hard-hit are the families dependent on a woman's earnings.

Single parent families are increasing in almost every industrialised country. In Britain, at least 600,000 families are now headed by single mothers and the number is growing by 6 per cent a year. The main cause is the rise in divorce rates which have doubled in many countries -- including both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. -- during the last 15 years.

It is these single parent families, says the International Labour Organisation, "which make up the fastest rising group in any classification of the poor population. Even after the receipt of benefits,

the incidence of poverty is only just below that of pensioners and is much higher than in any other group."

As the ILO notes, pensioners are the poorest social group in the industrialised world. But here too it is the women who are worst off partly because they tend to live longer than men and partly because inequality during their working lives is reflected in reduced pensions. In the United States, for example, the 8 million women who are over the age of 65 make up by far the poorest group of people in America -- with almost half of them living below the official poverty line.

For women at work, the final irony is that the trades unions -- which have done so much to improve the pay, conditions and benefits of work forces in the industrialised world -- are also dominated by men. In America's garment industry, 80 per cent of the union members are women but 21 of the 22 member board of the union are men. In New Zealand only 15 of the country's 323 unions have any women executives despite the fact that women carry over a third of all union membership cards.

The first half of the U.N. Decade for Women (1975-80) has now gone and the vast majority of women in the industrialised countries have seen little or no benefit. Equal pay legislation in almost all industrialised countries has been one of the big achievements of these five years. The task for the next five years is to achieve equal work which will give substance to equal pay. The biggest barrier is that working women now do two jobs. And overcoming that barrier is as much of a challenge to men as it is to women.



Two out of every three illiterate people in the world are women and persistent inequalities of educational opportunity between boys and girls are one of the highest hurdles which now confront the campaign for women's equality.

Indefence of nature

Growing number of Britons oppose onshore oil exploration

DON, (R) -- Onshore oil exploration for Britain is a mere drop in the ocean compared with output from the North Sea fields but many Britons are opposing it because it could threaten beauty spots and nature reserves.

While agreeing that national interests compel Britain to determine just how much oil can be found under its surface, environmental activists challenge the necessity to extract it at present.

vital to the ecology, apart from its beauty and historical importance," he said.

After arduous negotiations with a battery of organisations, Shell has agreed to modify its exploration plans, selecting new sites for approach roads, applying new techniques to cover existing tracks and picking next autumn as the date for the drilling to avoid the tourist season.

It even agreed to explore the prospect area 1,800 metres underground through deviated wells, drilling at an angle from the

same clearing without the felling of any of the centuries-old trees.

But Shell has turned down suggestions by ecologists that the company should confine itself to exploration only, stopping short of production even if it struck oil.

"This is a commercial company out to make a profit," said Shell's Mr. Brian Holmes. "We cannot afford to spend half a million sterling just to find the oil and stop there."

Onshore oil exploration in Britain began as early as 1918 to support the First World War effort.

While major discoveries were being made in the North Sea during the early 1970s, onshore finds were for a time too meagre to attract public attention.

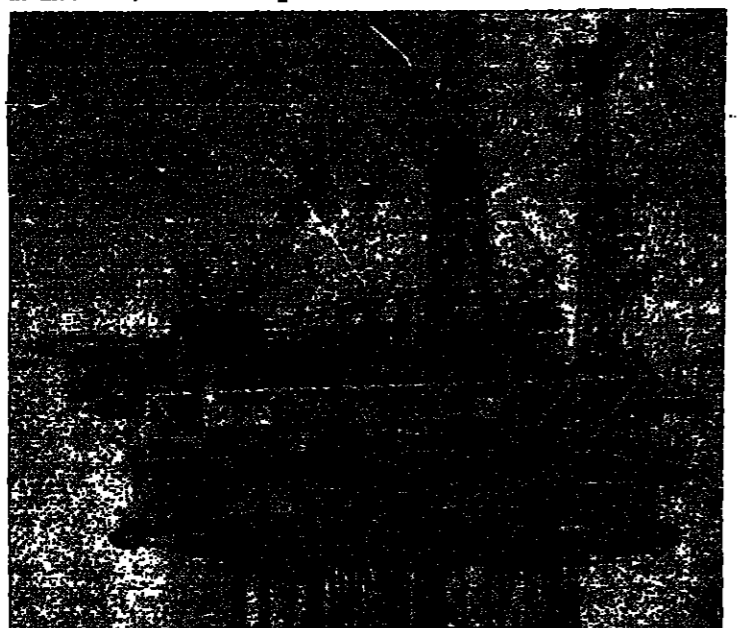
But in 1974 Britain struck its first major discovery at Wytch Farm in southern England, close to the new forest area where Shell plans to start drilling.

Wytch Farm output has reached 4,000 barrels per day, comparable with some of the smaller North Sea wells, and experts estimate reserves at 90 million barrels.

Production is otherwise concentrated on a string of tiny fields in the East Midlands around Eakring.

Onshore gas has been found in the county of Surrey and industry experts say exploration could one day move into the "Stockbroker belt" -- London's southern fringe of wealthy commuter suburbs.

A 1934 law vested ownership of all undiscovered oil and gas in the state so when oil is found it does not mean instant riches for the landlord.



While major discoveries were made in the North Sea during the early 1970's, on shore finds were for a time too meagre to attract public attention.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN
© 1980 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♦ K Q 3
♥ Q 6 2
♦ Q 10 9 4
♠ 10 5 3
WEST EAST
♦ J 10 9 5 ♠ 8 7 4 2
♥ A K ♥ 7 4
♦ K 6 5 2 ♦ J 8 7 3
♠ K 9 4 ♠ Q 8 7

SOUTH
♦ A 6
♥ J 10 9 8 5 2
♦ A
♠ A J 6 2
The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Dbl. 1NT Pass
3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

If we continue to stress how important it is to look for that extra chance, it is only because it so often makes the difference between success and failure. Consider this hand.

South had a difficult rebid to make. Although he had only 14 high-card points, they did include three aces in a hand of great trick-taking potential. Still, he slightly prefer the mild underbid of two hearts, which would probably still have led to game.

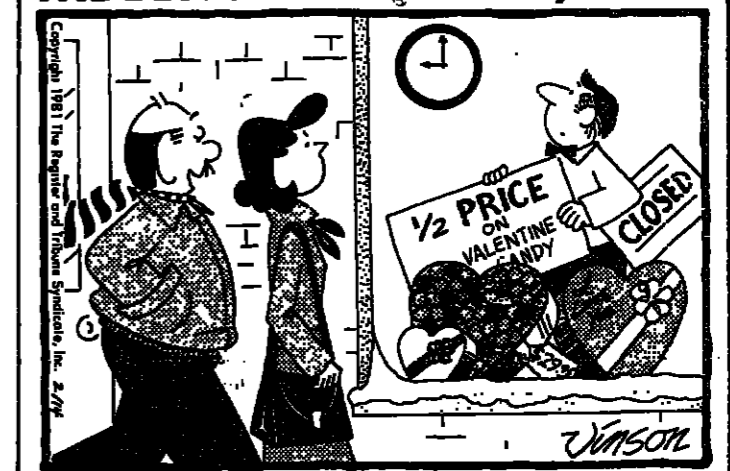
To his subsequent regret, West chose the routine lead of the jack of spades. Study the North-South holding and see how you would plan the

play to avoid losing two club tricks in addition to two trumps.

One line is to lead a club from dummy and finesse the jack. That will succeed whenever East started with a doubleton club honor, since one of declarer's club losers can go off on a spade. Another line, if trumps are 2-2, is to draw trumps, eliminate spades, cash the ace of diamonds and then play ace of clubs and another -- that wins if either defender started with a doubleton club honor and the king of diamonds. A third alternative, which also requires 2-2 trumps, is to play the doubler for all the high cards: after extracting trumps, eliminating spades and cashing the ace of diamonds, lead a club to dummy's ten. If West holds both honors, he is end played. He must either concede a ruff-and-suff, lead into declarer's club tenace or lead away from the king of diamonds, setting up a diamond trick in dummy.

However, as the cards lie, none of these lines will succeed if the defense is accurate. But there is another chance. Declarer should immediately cash three spades and the ace of diamonds, then lead a trump. This line works in all the above cases and one more -- if West started with either a singleton trump honor, or both. After West wins his trumps, he has no safe exit and must concede the fulfilling trick to declarer.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"I'll buy you some candy tomorrow... I'll love you twice as much but it will only cost me half."

THE Daily Crossword by Judson G. Trent

- ACROSS 1 Diadem 28 " -- are my sunshine" 55 Turkish Inn 12 See 48A 6 Elger and Jungfrau 30 Elev 56 "My Friend --" 18 Aide: abbr. 22 Kiss 23 Graph 10 Flight org. 33 -- orange rope 57 Brad 24 Southern signatory 58 Tailors' boards 63 Schumann-Heink, e.g. 25 Convened 28 Tabula -- 31 Take on again 64 Netman 65 Appellation is 32 "My Name Is" 66 Early wetness 34 Naval department 67 Fancy mug 68 Root words 35 Crystal-lined stone 36 Ancient chariot 38 Taft-Hartley Act 40 -- de corps 43 Remainder: abbr. 46 Nincompoop 48 Chess play 49 Obey 50 "The way of a man with --" 51 Artless 52 Commune near Treviso 54 Declaim 58 Costa Rica 60 Isle 61 Tree 62 Coral or Aral

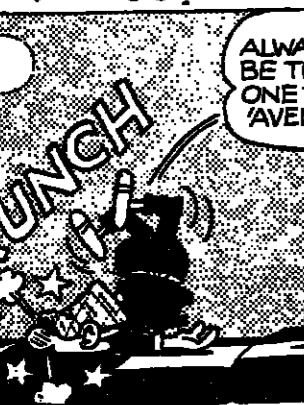
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved: A crossword puzzle grid with some words filled in, including 'FRODO', 'TARUA', 'TYFARC', and 'RELILK'.

A large crossword puzzle grid with some numbers indicating starting positions for words.

anuts



dy Capp



tt 'n' Jeff



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

A word game section with scrambled words: FROYE, TAROA, TYFARC, RELILK. It includes instructions to unscramble the words and a list of answers: BANJO, YOUTH, PENCIL, SUBURB.

